

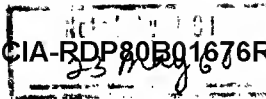
MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Dulles:

For your information, Stan Grogan ~~has~~
already thanked Mr. Warren for this write-up
on CIA. After you have noted, I will send
this on to ER for file.

AAB
19 May 60
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60-3686

Courier BUFFALO EXPRESS

Buffalo's Only Morning And Sunday Newspaper

May 16, 1960

WASHINGTON BUREAU
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WASHINGTON 4, D.C.
LUCIAN C. WARREN
CORRESPONDENT
NATIONAL 8-2908

Mr. Allen W. Dulles
Director of Central Intelligence
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Dulles:

It was good of you to call me back the other day
despite these very busy days for you. I appreciate it
very much.

Enclosed is my write-up of CIA.

Sincerely yours,

Lucian Warren
Lucian C. Warren

LCW:vnp

Enclosure

EXECUTIVE RESISTANCE FILE

20-A BUFFALO COURIER-EXPRESS, Sunday, May 15, 1960
U.S. Has Come Long Way With Agency

Despite Hubbub, Dulles, CIA, to Stay

By LUCIAN C. WARREN

Courier-Express Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 14—Despite the world hubbub over capture of an American pilot on a spy mission deep over Soviet territory, America's powerful peacetime cloak-and-dagger organization, the Central Intelligence Agency, is not about to be abolished.

Nor will Allen W. Dulles be removed as director of Central Intelligence. The capture of Lt. Francis Powers may have been a propaganda setback to the United States, but it appears to have demonstrated to the world that up to this time Uncle Sam's super-sleuths have been very successful indeed.

It is now known here that for at least 10 years the United States has been flying reconnaissance missions over Soviet Russia. Until Powers was caught, the extremely high altitude achieved by the American planes protected these flights from detection by Russian radar.

The latest revelations about Uncle Sam's hush-hush agency demonstrate that the United States has gone a long way in its peacetime intelligence operations since the day when President Hoover's Secretary of State Henry I. Stimson abolished the

so-called "blackroom" (foreign code-breaking) of the State Department with the comment, "Gentlemen do not read other people's mail."

Pearl Harbor Recalled

Gentlemanly or not, the U.S. position is that national survival depends upon knowing in advance about the next Pearl Harbor-type of surprise attack, hence the most efficient possible peacetime intelligence operations must be carried on.

The memory of Pearl Harbor plus the warnings of such highly respected intelligence experts as Buffalo's William J. Donovan, World War II OSS chief, provided the Genesis of the present Central Intelligence Agency. While the United States has carried on intelligence activities since the days of George Washington, it has been only since World War II that it has been systematized on a government-wide basis.

Despite Donovan's pleas, the wartime OSS was disbanded, along with most of the Army and Navy, at the end of World War II. But at his urging along with others, President Truman, on Jan. 22, 1946, formed a "National Intelligence Authority" comprising the Secretaries of State, War and Navy and a Presidential representative.

The Authority was instructed to plan, develop and co-ordinate all federal foreign intelligence activities. Members of the Authority assigned persons and funds from their Departments to form a "Central Intelligence group" headed by a Presidential appointee.

The National Intelligence Authority and the Central Intelligence group were in existence for 21 months until Congress took a hand and passed the National Security Act in 1947, under which U.S. intelligence has been operating ever since.

Dulles Is Key Man

The key roles in the 13-year-old U.S. intelligence set-up are played by the National Security Council, the Central Intelligence Agency and the U.S. Intelligence Board. The key man in this set-up since Feb. 26, 1953 has been Allen Welsh Dulles, director of central intelligence.

It is Dulles' responsibility to the intelligence Agency collects foreign intelligence on potential U.S.

enemies, that this information is meshed with that of other government intelligence sources represented on the U.S. Intelligence Board and then in boiled-down form presented to the nation's top policy makers.

The policy makers comprise the National Security Council, made up of President Eisenhower, Vice President Nixon, Secretary of State Herter, Defense Secretary Gates and Defense Mobilization Director Leo A. Hoegh. The Council meets at periodic intervals to consider the Dulles reports and to decide what to do about them.

In pursuit of his sleuthing activities, Dulles enjoys more freedom from the usual Congressional and executive restrictions than probably anyone else in the U.S. Government.

Dulles can hire or fire whom he pleases and set his own salary scales although his agents have top limits known to be around \$15,000. He can bring as many as 100 unidentified aliens into this country every year and he can if he chooses hand out bribes to learn the secrets of code clerks or finance beautiful blondes in Vienna apartments.

No Blank Check Flood

But it would be a mistake to think that Dulles scatters blank checks on trench-coated, gumshoed judo artists or femme fatales. Modern spying as the Powers case has indicated, depends heavily on scientific aid.

In selecting his personnel, Dulles is known to have some highly unorthodox methods. Applicants who apply cold for a job are always rejected. They must be recommended by someone else before the CIA will consider them.

Then they are subjected to perhaps the most thorough screening in government. Out of every thousand whose applications are looked into, some 80 per cent are screened out by personnel officials.

Shrouded in Secrecy

Out of the remaining 20 per cent, security agencies taboo 11 per cent because they may drink too much, talk too much or have relatives behind the Iron Curtain subject to pressure, or for other reasons.

By law, Central Intelligence does not confirm or deny stories

in the press whether good or bad, and refuse point blank to discuss its budget, method of operations or sources of information.

Guesse, which cannot be confirmed estimate CIA's annual budget at between \$550 and \$500-million. Its employees probably number well over 10,000.

Despite the fact that no word leaks out about Dulles' explanations on Capitol Hill to justify his budget and his activities this does not mean that he is not subject to checks there.

Some Grumblings

He spends several days each year in closed session with members of House and Senate defense appropriations subcommittees and Armed Services Committees. Last Monday he appeared in the company of Secretary of State Christian Herter to explain to leaders in Congress, again in closed session, the U2 plane incident.

There have been some grumblings that these checks have not been enough. Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, Democratic majority whip, has tried for years to bring about passage of a law which would set up a joint Congressional intelligence watchdog committee, similar to the Joint Atomic Energy Committee.

But a Congress with deep faith in the activities of its Central Intelligence Agency has until now rejected this plan.

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson and House Appropriations Chairman Clarence Cannon made public speeches in defense of the Central Intelligence Agency Tuesday.

Mansfield told The Courier-Express he plans at some future time to renew his campaign for a watchdog committee, but added that he has only the highest respect for Dulles.

And when Sen. Stuart Symington, a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, was asked this week at the National Press Club about a forced resignation of Dulles Symington said:

"I have been around this town for quite a while. I don't know anyone who works as hard and who is an able public servant as Allen Dulles. Ask me to resign and I will resign, but I don't think I should."

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